Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1807. [No. 2032.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

Sept. 9. d

JUST RECEIVED,
Per schooner Freighter, Capt. Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
44,000 feet prime boards
100 barrels New-England rum
2 pipes cognac brandy, 4th proof
100 sides soal leather.
September 18. d

SOAL LEATHER.
600 sides *RED SOAL LEATHER*, just received and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have also on hand,
4 bales plains
7 ditto Kendall cottons—which they sell on liberal terms.
September 18. d

Just Received,
By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.
James Patton.
August 21

ALSO,
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by J. P.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON *and* MARY *his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the Bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 8th day of October next, will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:*

An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying upon the west side of Royal-street and to the northward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying upon the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.

A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Warehouse, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is ensured.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert,
September 16 [17] dts

Printing in its various branches, executed at this office.

Russia Sheetings & Ravens Duck.
Just received a few Bales—
FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.
September 26. d

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, will be sold, on the premises,
A Tract of Land, belonging to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, deceased; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine and half acres, adjoining the lands of William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and lying between six and seven miles from Alexandria. A particular description of the land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will probably examine it.—The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; bond, with approved security, together with a mortgage on the premises will be required. Persons disposed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock at Mrs. Benson's tavern, on the Colchester road, from whence it is proposed to proceed to the land and to commence the sale precisely at 12 o'clock. This tract will be divided to accommodate purchasers.

And on the Monday following, the 12th day of October,
Will be sold, on the premises,
A tract of Land, lying on the west side of the old road leading from the falls church to Alexandria, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a tract of land sold by William H. Territt to Baldwin Dade. This land will be laid off in lots of about twenty-five acres each.

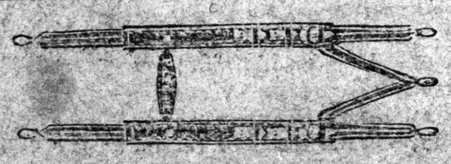
At the same time and place will be sold,
Some Lots of the Stump Hill Tract, containing from three to five acres each—the terms of sale the same as the above.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same month,
Will be sold for ready money, at public auction, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,
Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock.
WILLIAM HERBERT,
N. FITZHUGH,
E. I. LEE,
Executors.
September 15. dts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, in consequence of a deed of trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince William county, deceased, to secure the sum of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nineteen shillings and three pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next district court to be held at Hay-Market, in Prince William county, (being the 18th day of next month) I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier, containing one hundred and fifty acres—which Land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary Out Houses; is situated about five miles from Hay-Market, and was formerly occupied by Nathan Matthew. The sale will take place at the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the town of Hay-Market.

R. Young.
September 12. dts



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.
Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article,

Richard Horwell.

Thirty casks fresh Rice,
Just received,
And for sale by
Mordecai Miller.
September 22. d

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BARTLEMAN has removed to the lower end of King-street, opposite to Mr. Hugh Smith's glass and china warehouse, where he has an extensive and general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. for sale on his usual terms.
September 25. dtf

Land for Sale.

TO be Sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th of October next, a small TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land, and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Capt. Joseph Powell will shew the Land to any person wishing to view it, before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by

The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.
September 9 dts

The subscriber has on hand,
A few Bales of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which he will dispose of at a low advance, on a liberal credit, viz.
BLUE KERSEYS
BLUE CLOTH
MIXED COATINGS
BAIZES
WHITE SWANSKIN
MIXED FLANNELS
NARROW CLOTHS
FLANNEL SERGE
BEAVER COATINGS
¼ DOWLAS
Also, just Landing,
13 hhds. St Croix SUGAR, of good quality.
2 puncheons St. Croix RUM, 3d prf. and
3 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th prf.
James Patton.
September 10 d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
} WINES.
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
} TEAS.
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. Bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31 d

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hhds. South Potomac Tobacco.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.
August 24

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers was dissolved the 30th day of September, by mutual consent.
John Horner, *sen.*
John Horner, *jun.*

JOHN HORNER, jun.
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC,
THAT he carries on the *Wheelright* and *Blacksmiths' business* in its various branches, at his shop on Royal-street, near the corner of Prince-street, where he will execute all orders with neatness and dispatch.
October 1. 12t

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of four months,
One pipe, four half pipes, and seven quarter-casks of *Madeira Wine*, of a superior quality.
P. G. Marsteller.
September 29.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,
One bale of Rose Blankets, & one bale of Negro Cottons, on a credit of ninety days.
P. G. Marsteller.
September 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next, will positively be sold, at the Vendue-Store, on a credit of three months, for approved endorsed negotiable notes,
Two bales of Broad Cloths, from 11 to 13 shillings sterling costs.
2 ditto rapt and plain Coatings, from 6 to 12 shillings sterling costs.
P. G. Marsteller.
September 24

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Thomas West* to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on TUESDAY the 6th day of October, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—
A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-Hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called "*Pearson's Tract.*"

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment. The title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—Sale to begin at twelve o'clock.

R. MOTT.
September 28. dts

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold on the Premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months.

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, called "Abingdon," formerly the residence of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the Potomac and Four-Mile-Creek, and about 3 miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly thro' the center of the tract, which contains 553 acres, and is laid off into four lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.

Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,
} Comrs.
August 23 dts

☞ The sale of the above property was commenced on the premises, and not being finished the sale was adjourned, and will again commence at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on *Saturday* next, the 3d October, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. *The Commissioners.*
Sept. 30 dts

PREFACE

TO THE PHAMPHLET ENTITLED THE

BRITISH TREATY.

THE matter of the following sheets was long since prepared, but the publication was suspended from unwillingness to interfere in the measures of the govern. ment; and from the apprehension that such interference, instead of doing good might produce evil. A majority of our countrymen seems determined to approve whatever our rulers do; and even to give praise for what they leave undone. We believed, therefore, that, borne on a tide of popularity, they would disdain what we could say; and might pursue their course still more pertinaciously should we declare our opinion that it leads to ruin.

This though an evil, was not the greatest which we apprehended. We have long seen the American people acting & thinking under an impression that the wisest and most virtuous among us have an interest distinct from their fellow citizens; that they wish to tyrannize and oppress; that they want to be lords and kings. And although it is acknowledged that nothing could be more absurd than a scheme to establish monarchy or aristocracy, it has been taken for granted that men noted for their judgment are engaged in that ridiculous project. If this produced no other effect than to exclude them from the national councils, we should consider it as a misfortune. We should however console ourselves with the hope, that a quiet course of things would render the employment of their talents unnecessary; or that if storms cloud the political horizon, they would as virtuous citizens, be ready at the call of their country. But we have seen a more serious consequence result from the false direction of public sentiment. The measures which such recommended are considered as part of the measures attributed to them. And when they exercise the common right and perform the common duty of freemen, to express their opinion of any measure of government which appears to them unwise or improper, it is attributed to a desire of making mischief between the people and their friends. Indeed a singular advantage has been taken even of their talents, to render their exertions ineffectual. Such it is said is their power to persuade, that those who listen are lost —wherefore the people must turn a deaf ear to their arguments. And such it is said is their power to misrepresent, that the president and his friends dare not indulge themselves in explaning the principle of his conduct. But since the people know he is their sincere friend, the ablest and best man in America, they cannot act more prudently than to repose confidence in him, and adopt the maxims which emanate from his mind. Hence it has happened that, generally speaking, whatever those who administer the government have thought proper to say or do, has been received and adopted as perfectly wise, from which at length has resulted the very great evil, that where their opinion or conduct has been traced up to maxims dangerous and false, error has been adopted as an article of faith. Seeing all this we could not but apprehend, that it might be dangerous to publish the matter contained in the following pages. We feared that from blind confidence on one side, and blind enmity on the other, false notions might prevail and be established respecting our exterior relations, of which foreigners would not fail to take advantage. But it is no easy matter to get loose from treaties with a great power. And although it is a misfortune to be bound by treaties unequal and injurious, that is not the only misfortune. The jealousy of rival powers is excited, and then take every convenient occasion to make us feel their resentment.

A late event has roused public indignation; and Americans waking from their long dream, appear desirous of knowing their condition. We see with honest pride the spirit of our country. Neither submission to insult with the view to save money, nor the disgraceful expedient of purchasing delusive tranquility have yet unnerved the public mind.

It may be expected that we should say a few words on this event. We put aside what preceded the assault on the Chesapeake, because, even if our government had been in the wrong (a subject on which as yet we form no opinion) the attempt to search a public ship of war appears to us unjustifiable; and more especially so on our coast. We firmly believe the British will not attempt a justification; but will, for their own sakes, grant satisfaction. We do not mean to say that they can be bullied into submission. They are a high-spirited nation, and will not be bullied. If any thing prevents them from giving satisfaction, it will be a demand in terms so injurious as to put us in the wrong. Then, indeed, we may be answered in a high tone to repel the insult of threatening language; which, as it is addressed to fear and not to justice, implies the opinion that we have to deal with scoundrels and cowards. When, therefore, we express an opinion that the British government will, for its own sake, give satisfaction, it is from the condition expressed by admiral Berkeley, and which would at any rate have been implied; that they are willing in their turn to submit their ships of war to search. This we believe they never will submit to, and therefore presume admiral Berkeley will lose his commission for making the offer.

We may be mistaken in our view of the course of events. Things may be brought to the alternative of submitting to insult or going to war. In that case, not pretending to conceal the misfortunes which must attend hostility, we think every thing is to be done and suffered to vindicate the national honor. These are the constant sentiments of our hearts unmoved by the irritations of the moment. These also are the deliberate conclusions of our judgment. If any gentlemen suppose that the war will be feeble and harmless, they will be deceived. It must be severe and bloody. But it must be sustained manfully. And we have so good an opinion of England, that we think she will not like us the worse for fighting her on the point of honor. In the mean time it becomes us to sustain the dignity of our character by the language and deportment of self-respect. Let it be remembered that foul and abusive terms come with propriety from the mouths of none but prostitutes and cowards.

In the following sheets we have endeavored to avoid reproach and crimination. In some instances indignation has burst forth. We might, it is confessed, now soften the terms. But really there are occasions on which wholly to restrain the warmth of expression implies a defect of honest sentiment. And there are subjects also, to treat which in the cool style of narration, is to betray the cause of virtue.

Aware that it may be said we are personally hostile to the administration, we think it proper to put the question at rest, by declaring candidly our opinion. We consider, then, Mr. Gallatin as an efficient man of real talents. We did not approve, neither do we now approve of his appointment; but we forbear to assign the reason, because, as far as it has come to our knowledge, his conduct is not reprehensible. We believe, moreover, that he is not swayed by pecuniary motives. We are convinced that he touched nothing in the Louisiana concern, and have no reason to suppose he will pocket any part of the sum to be expended in purchasing the Floridas. We consider Mr. Madison as a man of considerable genius, though somewhat slow, and of great industry.—We approve of his appointment. We knew indeed that he was a man of feeble mind; and had seen with concern that he gave himself up to Mr. Jefferson, without reserving the use of his own judgment. When we first knew him he was a youth of ingenious temper, whose ignorance of the world exposed him to become the prey of any sharper (of either sex) by whom he might be assailed. From a defect of firmness in the texture of his mind, and perhaps also from a defect of education, he was not in the habit of recurring always to fixed principles for a decision on conduct and opinions. So long, however, as he hung on the arm of Washington, his course was steady, and gained him honor. But the instant he let go that hold, he fell into a rickety condition, from which he never recovered; and is now in a deep decline of character, for which we fear there is no remedy. The first violent symptom was a panegyrick on the French constitution; the more extraordinary, as that instrument, in all its prominent features, was opposite to the constitution he had assisted in making, and labored earnestly and successfully in persuading us to adopt. It would be painful to mark the steps by which this gentleman has descended to his present condition; the mere instrument of Mr. Jefferson. We believe him still honest and well disposed. We think he would make an excellent first clerk in the secretary of state's office, and sincerely regret the want of qualities and talents for the place he occupies. Mr. Jefferson is a man of pleasing, modest, unassuming manners. His conversation, generally amusing, is frequently instructive. Though not deep in any one science, he has that acquaintance with them all which becomes a scholar and adorns a gentleman. He has a considerable share of genius; and there is, in his deportment, and air of frankness and of deference to others, which are agreeable to all, and are sure of captivating the young and inexperienced. If there be blemishes in his private character, we have nothing to do with them. We consider him as a public man, and in this view he has great defects. Like others who have fallen into the idle habit of questioning established truth, his faculty of weighing evidence is impaired. Hence such an astonishing degree of credulity, that he could not only believe the French were free while suffering oppression the most cruel & bloody that ever poor wretches groaned under, but (finding it printed in a French book) he believed, and gravely told the congress, there is a great mountain of salt in Louisiana. Mr. Jefferson has also the misfortune to be a schemer, perpetually occupied with some strange out-of-the-way project. If this were confined to speculation, it would be a harmless foible; but he tries to carry his projects into effect. Sometimes he prevails on the congress to adopt them, and then poor sailors are sent a ducking over the ocean in gun boats. At other times he is less successful, as when he proposed to stow away ships of the line upon shelves. He labors also under such defect of mental vision, that he seldom sees objects in their natural state and true position: just as when we look through a fog, many things near us are not perceived, and those we see appear larger and nearer than they really are.

We have said Mr. Jefferson is not deep in any science. He is more deficient in that of politics than any other; and indeed it is impossible he should ever become a statesman; because a clear, distinct, and comprehensive view of objects, with a ready conception of their bearings on each other, is a needful pre-requisite to weigh evidence, presumption and probability, as properly to give or withhold our faith: in short, to believe what we ought, and no more. A third is never to indulge notions which have not experience to recommend them: for though it be possible that after the many years which history numbers, and the many thousand events it records, something new in the science of ethics may be discovered, it is not likely; and if it were, the maxim of physicians should be adopted, to make experiments on bodies of little value, and not on the body politic.

If any gentleman assume as a principle, that mankind can be governed by reason, and insist notwithstanding the evidence of all history, ancient and modern, sacred and profane, that we may prudently rely on reason for the defence of nations, we would advise him to commence a course of experiments with his own family, and see how far reason will go there. If successful, let him proceed to those with whom he transacts business.——Let him reason them into the support of his pecuniary or political views, without any regard to their own interest. If again successful let him go or send to such a man as Bonaparte, and tell him it is unreasonable that boys should be taken from their parents to fight and perish in the plains of Poland. That instead of employing large armies it would be cheaper and better to pick out a few able negociators, if any can be found among his own subjects; but if not to borrow Messrs. Armstrong and Munroe, and send them to persuade the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia to surrender their dominions. That a proposition so reasonable in itself, and supported by so much eloquence could not be rejected. If Napoleon, being persuaded himself, should in this quiet friendly way persuade his brother Alexander, the specific would indeed have the sanction of fair experiment, and might safely be adopted. It would surely be a great improvement. Happy condition! Without fleets or armies, judges or constables, laws or executioners to sit secure and happy under the broad shade of reason! But if it should prove on trial, that neither in a family, a city, a national assembly, or with a leader of nations, the force of reason can be relied on; if it should again for the ten thousandth time, be demonstrated, that what has been true since the world began, remains true at the present hour, and the gentleman still insist on his project, he could not be respected as a politician. But though Mr. Jefferson is not, and from the reasons just mentioned, can never become a statesman he is a man of great address. Having a quick sense of danger he has studied the means by which it may be avoided. Knowing the instability of popular opinion, he knew that to rely on it was unsafe. He determined therefore to avoid responsibility. This is the cardinal point by which the course of his administration has been directed, without undeviating attention. Consistently with this plan he associated the house of representatives in the exercise of his functions.—The leaders to whom he applied were charmed with the mark of confidence, and beyond all measure delighted with the republican spirit which instead of seeking unlawful power, so freely and frankly discharged itself of the lawful power with which it had been invested. When, over and above that excessive condecension, the patronage of office was laid at their feet,—when they were invited to select the proper subjects for appointment; and when they were told that they, the immediate representatives were the organ through which he wished to learn the will of the people, which it was his pleasure and pride to obey, how could they suspect the motive to be selfish? It was natural to believe the fountain pure when the waters were so refreshing.

In this way however, the house of representatives was brought to initiate executive business, and, taking responsibility from his shoulders, to invest him with unlimited power. Like a sly animal in the fable who likes roasted chesnuts, but will not put his paws in the fire, he crept behind the curtain, and persuaded a friendly cat to undertake that part of the business; content, provided he gets the nuts to leave with others all the honor of taking them out of the embers. By this course of conduct, Mr. Jefferson has not only injured the constitution, and established a system of corruption: but (extending the web of intrigue to influence elections over the whole country) he has composed a congress of such materials, that respect for the national government is much diminished. He has placed himself also in a state of dependence, whereby he is driven to do unrighteous things, and which disables him from becoming useful, should any course of events restore him to the love of honest fame.

Of the other members of our administration nothing need be said; neither shall we take any notice of those who are occasionally charged with communicating the president's wishes to the legislature; a sort of ministers whom Mr. Randolph describes in terms of no little acrimony.

Having mentioned this gentlemans name we will add, that he appears to possess in an eminent degree, some distinguishing traits of the Virginia character: A lively genius, a bold spirit, a high & haughty mind, with the habit of thinking for himself & commanding others. Unfortunately for him, he took up false notions at an early period, and committed himself to such an extent, that he finds it difficult to eradicate the impressions from his mind, or free himself from the perplexities with which they entangle his conduct. The executive government, having studied his character, were glad to employ him. He was their sword and shield. But there were some views and plans which it was deemed unsafe to confide to a person of his temper. His indignation at the discovery was expressed in terms not easily mistaken. But though he flounces, he cannot break loose. He is not deficient in personal courage yet he dare not leave his party. Indeed he is haunted by the public fear, that the high and honorable sentiments he has expressed will lead the world to believe him a federalist. This apprehension though whimsical is not singular. It has, though with far less reason, laid hold on a kind of up and down man who writes letters to his constituents in Vermont.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, July 16, 1807.

The emperor has transmitted to general Kosmitch the following note:

"*Sergei Kosmitch,*

"The obstinate and sanguinary war between Russia and France, every step and every enterprize whereof has been marked with the unshaken fortitude and bravery of the Russian troops, has been terminated, thank God, by a peace, which was ratified on the 27th of this month (9th July) a beneficial tranquility has been restored; the integrity and security of the Russian frontiers are secured by an increase of territory, and Russia is indebted for this solely to the heroic exploits, and to the unremitting exertions and zeal with which her valient sons have undauntedly stepped forward and braved every danger, even to death itself.

"I hasten to inform you of this happy event, in order that general publicity may be given to it.

"ALEXANDER"

Thiroggin, 28th June, old style, 1807.

Constitution of the Duchy of Warsaw.

HAGUE, *August 7.*

Though the Polish throne is not re established, yet a great part of that country has gained its independence, and forms an hereditary dukedom, under the government of the king of Saxony, that sovereign to whom the Poles, in the year 1791, offered their crown.

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"We Napoleon,
the Constitution,
King of Italy, and
Confederacy, have
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has been submitted
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"Given in the
this 22d da
(Signed)

HAMBURGH, *July*
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September 23.

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September 30.

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…CUE, August 7.
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…dered their crown. This monarch has, by his arrangement, obtained an extent of territory about one half larger than Saxony itself, and the number of his subjects is now only one million inferior to those of the king of Prussia. The new constitution is published in the last Moniteur. It consists of 98 articles, divided into 12 sections, of which the following are the heads:

Section 1. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the state; but all other religions are free. The duchy is divided into six bishoprics, over which one archbishop and five bishops preside. Slavery is abolished, and all citizens are equal with respect to the law.

2. *Of the Government.*—The archducal crown is hereditary in the king of Saxony, who is to appoint a viceroy or president of the ministerial council. The property of the ducal crown consists, 1, In an annual revenue of seven millions of Polish guelders, one half arising from the royal lands and demesnas, the other half from the treasury; 2d, in the royal palace of Warsaw, and the Saxon palace.

3. *Of the Ministers and the Council of State.*—The ministry consists of six members, viz. the ministers of justice, of foreign affairs, of religion, of war, finances, and of police. There is also a secretary of state. The council of states is formed out of the ministry for the purpose of preparing plans of laws, &c. all of which the king has the power of rejecting.

4. *Of the General Diet.*—This body is divided into two Chambers, viz. the Senate and the Representatives. The Diet is to assemble every second year, for 14 days, when a royal act of convocation calls the members together.

5. *Of the Senate.*—This Chamber has 18 members, consisting of 6 Bishops, 6 Palatines and 6 Castellans, all appointed by the king, who has also the power of increasing the number of Senators to 30 if he shall think fit.

6. *Of the Chamber of Representatives.*—These consist of thirty deputies chosen by the district Diets of the nobles and forty elected by the towns. The members retain their seats for nine years, but at the end of every three years one third of the body is renewed.

7. This section contains regulations for the meetings of the district Diets &c.

8. *Of the division of the Territory.*—The Duchy is divided into six departments, to each of which there is a prefect, under prefect, mayors, and a department council of from 16 to 24 members.

9. *Of the Laws.* The Napoleon Code shall be the civil law of the Duchy of Warsaw.—Each department has a civil and criminal court—The council of state is the last court of appeal. The judges are appointed by the king.

10. *Of the armed force.*—The standing army consists of 30,000 men. The king can call no part of this force into Saxony, but must replace them by an equal number of Saxons.

11. *General Regulations.*—All who have not places for life may be dismissed at the pleasure of the King, the Deputies only excepted. None but citizens of the dukedom can be appointed to public situations. All the acts of the Government must be drawn up in the Polish language. All the Civic and Military Orders formerly subsisting in Poland are to remain unchanged, but the King is their head.

12. the present imports remain until the 1st of January, 1809. No change can be made in the organization of the troops until regulations be made out as subject by the Diet.

"We Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, have approved, and hereby do approve of the above constitutional act, which has been submitted to us, for carrying into effect the 5th article of the treaty of Tilsit, and which we consider as calculated to fulfil our engagements to the people of Warsaw and Great Poland, by reconciling their freedom & privileges with the tranquility of the neighbouring states.

"Given in the Royal Palace of Dresden, this 22d day of July, 1807.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

HAMBURGH, *July* 31. The Prussian general Kalkreuth has followed the French Emperor to Paris, in order to execute an important mission with which he is charged by his court.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs, that he continues to keep *French School* every evening from six to nine o'clock.—Terms of tuition may be known by applying at his house, corner of Prince and Royal-streets.

JOHN FRIGNET.

September 23. law3w

FOR SALE OR RENT,

WATER-STREET ACADEMY,

A two story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated, and lately occupied by the Rev. *J. Foster*—Terms of sale or rent will be very moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 30. 2aw

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

MONROE'S TREATY.

It may not be amiss at the present moment, when so much public conversation is allotted to the treaty rejected by Mr. Jefferson, to revert to the language used by Mr. Monroe, in announcing to the president the conclusion of this treaty: for this purpose, we now republish Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney's letter, which it will be observed, by the passage in capitals, positively says, they had agreed upon *all the points* under discussion. The president in his message to congress, used precisely the same words.

[COPY.]

London, December 27, 1806.

SIR,

We have the pleasure to acquaint you that we have this day agreed with the British commissioners to conclude a treaty ON ALL THE POINTS WHICH HAVE FORMED THE OBJECT OF OUR NEGOCIATION, and on terms which we trust our government will approve. It will require only a few days to reduce it to form. When that is done we shall transmit it to you by special messenger.

We hasten to communicate to you this interesting intelligence for the information and guidance of our government in such measures as may have reference to the subject. We have the honor to be, with great consideration and esteem, sir,

Your most obedient servants.

JAMES MONROE,
WM. PINCKNEY.

JAME MADISON, *Sec. State,*
Washington.

INTERESTING LETTER

from Mr. Merry, late minister from the court of Great Britain to the U. States, received at New York, and communicated for the Register.

The following extract from Mr. Merry's letter being fuller than that which was given in yesterday's Register, will be more satisfactory to the public. We can assure our readers of its authenticity, and that it is considered by Mr. Merry's correspondent as of official authority.

Clarges-street (London) Aug. 11, 1807.

I have been favored with your letter, to which I have deferred replying, in the daily expection that some official accounts from America would have enabled his majesty's government to have determined upon the line of conduct that it may ultimately appear expedient to pursue in the critical state of our relations with that country.

For a definition of the manner in which the question stands at this moment, and will remain until official information be received, respecting the pretensions of the American government towards an adjustment of the complaint on their part, occasioned by the affair between his majesty's ship Leopard and the Chesapeake frigate, I cannot do better than refer you to the explanation, given last night by Mr. Canning in the House of Commons. To that statement, however, it may be satisfactory I should add, that, as government have, in their explanations with the American minister here, disavowed the principle upon which admiral Berkeley has acted, and recalled him in consequence of the orders he issued, there is great room to hope that this affair will be settled in an amicable manner.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 26.

ARRIVED,

Ship Georgiana, Chamberlaine, 59 days from Amsterdam.

Sloop Venus, Boush, 10 days from New Providence. Sopke, Sep. 24, in lat. 34, long. 76, ship Minerva, of Wiscasset, 50 days from Liverpool bound to Wilmington—25th, in lat. 35, 21, long. 75, 16, schr. Betsey, from St. Jago de Cuba bound to Philadelphia, 16 days out—Yesterday morning about 3 leagues from Cape Henry, saw a British ship of war with an American ship with a jack flying for a pilot lying-to, the American ship had bright sides, figure head, quarter galleries and royal yards across; in about one hour and half the jack was hauled down and both ships made sail and stood to the southward.

Sch'r Victory, Prindle, 4 days from New York.

Sch'r Polly, Manchester, 10 days from Boston.

In Hampton Roads.

Ship Huntress, Woodberry, 47 days from Liverpool, bound to Tappahannock.

Left there ships Jane, Colley; Industry, Wilson; and brig Martha Bland, Cromwell, to sail in 10 days for this port and City point. In lat. 42, long. 55, spoke ship Eliza, Waterman, 28 days from Liverpool bound to New York—Yesterday, 14 leagues E. N. E. of Cape Henry, brig Betsey, of and bound to Philadelphia, from Tortola.

The brig Nancy, Thompson, from N. York to Nassau (N. P.) on the 8th inst, about 8 miles to the northward of the Hole in the Wall, got on shore and went to pieces instantly—cargo all lost.

CHILICOTHE, Sept. 3.

A gentleman of Urbanna, Campaign county, Ohio, has transmitted the following important information to his friend in this place, which has been politely handed to us for publication.

Urbanna, August 27, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

WE are preparing for defence by building block houses. The people are more alarmed than ever they have been; for myself I can hardly judge whether there is danger or not. I will trouble you with reading the copy of a letter from William Wells, commander and agent at fort Wayne, to Mr. J. Gerrard at Staunton, on the big Miami, dated 27th of August 1807. Mr. Gerrard dispatched an express to major Moore, and while his horse was eating I took the liberty of copying it, which the following is an extract.

"I have only time to say that the Indians continue to flock to Greenville in large numbers, but I cannot see any danger to be apprehended from them; they appear to be religiously mad. Tell the people not to be alarmed, there is no danger as yet. I believe the British is at the bottom of this business, though the Indians are not hostile inclined as yet. I shall endeavor to keep them so, until the government can take some decisive steps on the occasion. There is now 500 and upwards at this place and their number is increasing. I will take care that as few as possible goes to Greenville. I would advise you to keep one or two men at Greenville, to give you such information, as might be proper for you to know about the manœuvres of the Indians at that place; their number at this time must be 230 men."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

The ship Leonidas. Capt. M'Kenzie, is arrived at Norfolk, from Liverpool, in 46 days passage—bound to this port.

Accounts from Halifax, state, that 150 men from the Bellona were confined in the Hospital, with the scurvy. Subscriptions had been made for the support of 15 Americans (captured in merchant vessels) that had been released from the Bellona, &c. The crews of the captured American vessels in port had been released; a man who had been impressed and remained on board the Indian sloop of war for nearly three years, had been discharged by order of the admiral.

Charleston paper.

The Danish government of the island of St. Thomas having prohibited the exportation of provisions, shipping must expect a certain and heavy loss on adventures to that quarter.

The actual consumption of the island is trifling, and if the present restriction continues in force, American produce will in a little time be sacrificed there at less than half cost in the U. States, *Ibid.*

In turning over a London Annual Register for the year 1772, we find the following article, which proves that the singular malady which affected the armies in Poland, last winter, is not a new disease.—[Albany Crisis.

LONDON, July 12, 1772.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"Mad. d'Orcay died here lately of a distemper little known in this country, but distinguished in Poland by the name of the PLIQUA. One of the symptoms of this distemper is looked upon as incurable, which is, that the blood issues from the hair."

In the address of the French senate to the emperor on his return to Paris, they observe to him, that by his treaties with Russia and Prussia "he had shut out from the continent more effectually than ever the intrigues and the commerce of that insular government, whom a speedy peace can alone rescue from the catastrophe that threatens them."

The French papers assert, that the king of Prussia has resolved to take up his residence in Koningsberg. This first measure of his new administration is no unpromising commencement. A just sentiment has led to this step. The inhabitants of Berlin are said to have evinced a more than necessary obsequiency to the will of the conqueror, while the people of Koningsberg displayed loyal resignation and firmness.

By an official account in a Paris paper of the Prussian prisoners, it appears there were 5179 officers, and 123,418 privates.

The British parliament has been prorogued to the 24th of September.

Accounts from Stralsund are to Aug. 1, when it had not surrendered. Some attempts have been made to negociate.

The proposed match between Jerome Bonaparte and the Princess of Saxony is broken off, owing it is said to the scruples of the lady because he has a wife living. It is said that the princess is to marry the emperor of Austria.

Jerome, it is now said, is to be united to the princess of Wirtemberg, daughter in law to the princess royal of England.

To the editor of the Norfolk Herald.

SIR,

I perceive in your paper a communication, stating that "a meeting had taken place between Dr. Stark and capt. Gordon, in consequence of a dispute on the subject of commodore Barron's conduct, several shots were exchanged without effect. The affair terminated in the Doctor's receiving a wound through the arm from Lieut. *Crane*, the friend of captain Gordon!"

It is obvious that the intention of the author of that piece, was to injure my reputation, and that too in a mean and dastardly way; for although what he states is the truth, he has not stated the cause of my firing It is as follows.

There was a particular stipulation between the parties, which was communicated to the gentlemen when they took their ground, that if either of them fired before they should receive the word, the friend of the gentleman fired on, should immediately shoot him. Dr. Stark fired before the word, and I did my duty.

Writing sir is not my profession. I have no wish to be engaged in newspaper contentions. Should any thing further be published on this subject, I hope the authors will add their names.

As the communication was made thro' your paper, I expect, and have no doubt, you will have the justice to give this a place.

I am, sir,
Your obdt. servant
W. M. CRANE.

U. S. frigate Chesapeake
24th Sept. 1807.

PROCLAMATION.

BE IT KNOWN—The Commissioners for superintending the election in ward no. 1, for a member of the Common Council of Alexandria, in the place of Benjamin Shreve, jun. resigned; have, by their return, declared *Richard Libby* duly elected a member of the Common Council of Alexandria.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Corporation, this second day of October, 1807.

(ss)

JONAH THOMPSON,
Mayor of Alexandria.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

October 2.

☞ There will be no Market for Butchers' Meat, on Sundays, until the first Sunday in May next.

October 2.

FOR SALE,

Forty-one Logs of first quality St. Domingo Mahogany.

If it is not sold by the quantity before Monday next, I will then sell it in parcels or in planks, to suit the purchasers.

Joseph Smith.

October 2. fs&M temtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GENERIS

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria that his DANCING SCHOOL will commence on *FRIDAY*, the 2d inst.

MR. GENERIS flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to the parents who will trust their children to his care—They will be taught in the most fashionable style, and a variety of New Dances.

AN EVENING or *NIGHT SCHOOL* for grown Gentlemen, as usual.

October 2. d3t

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart,

August 24

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 10. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
} *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

Advertisement.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business on Royal-street, near the market, where he purposes carrying on the business of a Cutler, Locksmith, Whitesmith, Elastic Truss-maker, Bell-hanger, Gun and Pistol Barrels, Browning, Blueing, and Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to by

Caleb Hessey.

September 23. co3t*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of the town and county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county, letters of administration upon the personal estate of Doctor *James Gillies*, late of the town and county aforesaid deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with proper vouchers thereof, on or before the first day of April next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand, this 29th day of September, 1807.

Frances Gillies, *Adm'x.*

September 29. 2aw4w

The Subscriber,

At his Manufactory, Water-street, offers for sale,
Upwards of 12,600 wt. Soap,
which, on inspection, will be found of a very superior quality.

Mould and dipped Candles in boxes.
South-Carolina Cotton, in bales.
Ditto Rice, in tierces.
And, as usual, first quality
Philadelphia Porter, in hhds. and bottles.

William Dunlap.

September 21. co

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. 60

NOW LANDING

At Vowell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—
62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua
ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.

Wadsworth and Butler.

September 3. d1w cotf

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.
ALSO,
A commodious frame STORE, on King-street, between Royal and Fitt-streets.
Apply to LAWRENCE HOOFF.

August 21. 80

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public at large, that he always keeps a general assortment of NAILS, BRADS and SPRIGS, of every description for Sale at his Nail Manufactory, Union-street. Merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. He has lately commenced the Blacksmith business, in its various branches; those who favor him with their custom in that line may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from country merchants and others, for Nails, will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Horace Field.

☞ HOOP-IRON for sale at the factory.
September 3. co

FOR SALE,
THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,
SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 co

TO BE RENTED,
A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.
For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. co

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant and William Wilson defendant, will be exposed to public sale, on *Saturday the 5th day of September next*, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money

ALL the said Wm. Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keeptryst furnace, being about fourteen hundred acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee
Thos. Swan. } *Com'rs.*

August 4 2awts.

By reason of the absence of the commissioners, the sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until *Saturday* the *17th Oct.* at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the coffee house when it will take place.

Sept. 4.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,
To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of *Leesburg*, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, *plaintiffs*—and Samuel Hough and others *defendants*—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armstead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Com'rs.*

September 11. 2awts

The Subscriber

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same: He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy on Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

September 15.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, that the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorised the subscriber to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, some time in the months of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollas reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d.

TO RENT,

THE *BRICK HOUSE* lately occupied by the subscriber, situate on Duke-street. There is a good kitchen with a pump at the door, smoke-house, stables, and garden. For terms apply to E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 3d. 2aw

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping or Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*
REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry, occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this and to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 266 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria April 25. w&s

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